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TAKE THE TIMES WITH YOU.

Summer Outings Will Not Be Enjoyed Unless It Goes Along. The summer tide of pleasure and health-seeking has set in toward mountains, springs and seashore.

No plans for the season's outing will be complete unless "The Times" is included among the necessities. Men and women may go from town to leave care behind, but those who would keep their finger on the public pulse, or be abreast of the world's happenings, or, indeed, who need a golden link between themselves and the whirlwind of time—those must have "The Times" sent daily to their cabin or seaside retreat.

PROBABLY NOT TRUE.

A grievous and tearful complaint came from Kentucky that the administration in holding up the \$5,380,000 sugar bounty to induce Senator Blackburn. The burden of the bill is that Col. Phil Thompson promised to contribute a part of the \$100,000 fee which he was to receive for lobbying the sugar bounty through Congress to secure the re-election of Senator Blackburn. But as the fee was not to be paid until the appropriation was landed over to the sugar planters, and as a report of the campaign promise reached the ears of President Cleveland, it is said that he decided to punish Senator Blackburn by withholding the bounty.

There is probably no truth in this rumor. President Cleveland could not refuse to pay the sugar bounty, nor would he inconvenience the sugar planters to induce Senator Blackburn. Controller Fowler evidently has good reason for holding up the appropriation, and as not even the President has authority to compel him to do differently, friends of the Kentucky Senator must look for a more plausible story in explanation of their lack of campaign funds. It would be interesting to know, however, just how much it cost the sugar planters to secure the appropriation from Congress.

MORE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Business as civil service reform seems to be popular in most branches of the government, it should also be adopted in our consular service. The practice of rewarding political hacks by appointing them to foreign positions is more detrimental to public welfare than was the filling of our departments with political clerks, and for the good of the country it should be abandoned.

European nations use their consular service as a means of extending foreign trade, and consuls are appointed because of their fitness to act as foreign agents, and not as a reward for political service. In this country each different political administration provides an army of politicians with positions, and since the departments have been closed by the civil service law their principal refuge has been out foreign service.

No other country has more abundant resources or better manufacturing facilities, and if this excellent foreign policy were adopted by this government we would soon control the markets of the world. But with our present political method of providing salaries for partisan workers we must expect to remain at the tail end of the international business procession.

This order would be received with good business men in all consular positions. Their chief duty, under the guidance of an efficient State Department, would be to prepare the way for the sale of American products. And controlled by the civil service system they would be retained in office as long as they performed their duties satisfactorily as foreign commercial agents. To prosper and dispose of the surplus produced by American labor we must also adopt civil service in the State Department.

POTOMAC RIVER REGATTA.

The 24th of August next has been fixed as the date for the annual regatta on the Potomac, under the auspices of our three admirable rowing associations, the Columbia, Annapolis, and Potomac Clubs.

This event is always a notable one in amateur sporting circles, not only in Washington, but all over the country. It is so because rowing is one of the forms of sport in which the true amateur element predominates and more particularly because the three clubs of this city have a well-earned reputation among the best aquatic organizations for prowess and clean methods. They can always be counted upon to crown down anything that savors of "jockeyism" or crookedness in a race.

There is every indication that the event will be participated in by a goodly number of out-of-town crews, for it is open to all amateur clubs of the country. We may be sure that the races between the visitors and the local crews will be hotly contested, and that the sport all through will be the most enjoyable of its kind.

The pleasure of anticipation has much of anxiety mixed with it. It is a financial anxiety, for funds are needed to make the regatta worthy of the National Capital. The three clubs, through a joint committee, are at this time in their efforts to secure, but they need the material assistance of our business and professional men and citizens generally.

The clubs have no other revenue than their monthly dues, which are scarcely sufficient to keep them afloat, so to speak. Last year, owing to the prevalent financial stringency, they had to bear nearly the entire expense of the regatta themselves. Now they feel that they should have substantial aid, and they appeal to local pride

for its materialization. They should not appeal to vain. Let subscriptions be liberal and prompt, so that the Potomac regatta may this year excel all others, and so keep Washington enterprise prominently before the country.

BUILDING SHIPS FOR JAPAN.

What is one man's poison is another man's meat, and so it will probably come to pass that a portion of China's millions, to be paid as war indemnity to Japan, will be spent in the United States for war vessels for the Mikado. Thus our ship-builders will benefit by China's misfortune.

The United States has amply demonstrated within the past two decades that as big, as staunch and as fast vessels of any description can be built in this country as in the ship-yards of any other nation. Wherever they have been seen they have excited the admiration of all experts. In point of cost there will probably be little difference.

Japan will not need such marine monsters as England and Italy have turned out. Their navy is still questionable, to say the least. Japan will want battleships like our Massachusetts and Oregon, swift cruisers, gunboats of light draft and torpedo boats. All these she can get here as good, if not better, than elsewhere.

It is announced that Japan when she comes to distribute her business will not be governed by any sentiment of friendship, but will buy in the best and cheapest market. The Mikado has a level head. There will be no trouble about an understanding between him and Uncle Sam.

THE REBUILDING OF THE TEMPLE.

The prompt manner in which citizens are responding to the appeal for funds to rebuild the Y. M. C. A. headquarters is especially encouraging to that association. It is doubtless gratifying for its members to realize that the public appreciates the work they have accomplished, and that the generous response is evidence of that appreciation. Probably no organization in modern days, outside the regular church, has so greatly benefited communities, and its power for doing good has rapidly increased as people generally better understand its methods and system of disseminating moral principles.

Through the influence of the Y. M. C. A. thousands of young men are kept in the path of rectitude who might possibly be tempted otherwise were they left to their own guidance, and hundreds of thousands are provided with places of resort, where they find mental and physical enjoyment. In this city the Y. M. C. A. headquarters has been the most popular meeting place of the District representative young men, and its speedy rebuilding will be hailed with delight.

STARLABOR THERMOMETERS.

Below are little thermometers showing the temperature of the Evening Star for corresponding days of three consecutive years on matters pertaining to organized labor in the District of Columbia. It speaks for itself.

It illustrates this temperature by showing the space given to matters immediately concerning local workmen. It does not attempt to tell whether this space was occupied by friendly or antagonistic news or comments. Workmen themselves know all about that.

The thermometers are graded by columns, divided by quarter-column spaces. The reader will notice that this year's thermometer is quite respectable and steady, the mercury of suddenly awakened interest climbing just over the first column mark.

The effect of this on the mercantile representatives of the two preceding years will seem to have been most disastrous. Being so ashamed of itself at having recorded no interest whatever in local workmen, 1894 burst its bulb all to pieces, and so is of no avail whatever for use hereafter. But with 1893 matters were even worse. In a fit of jealous rage at seeing what was done by 1895, it twisted itself all out of shape.

However, here they are, side by side, and they make a very interesting object lesson.

July 22, 1895 | July 22, 1894 | July 22, 1893

McKinley should remember that the Cornell crew lost because they were over-tired.

The Brooklyn trolley yesterday added another victim to its ghastly record.

There is a lot of "third term" talk. And it is nothing else.

The iron trade is showing a remarkable revival, not including that portion of it that has entered the souls of the calamity howlers.

The electric light plant is to be extended at the Washington navy yard. Let some of it be turned on the rotten system of Shylockism in operation there.

Register of Wills Wright believes that his successor's name will be Dennis.

How long is the garbage problem going to remain problematical?

It is now Secretary Herbert's turn to go on a tour of inspection on the Dolphin, the boat that ruined poor Roach, and which has given pleasure to so many.

The police court looks like Chinese headquarters these days.

A Sunday in Rooseveltville. There's a name that's often spoken, And a law that's seldom broken, There's a dark brown taste that's missing 'Monnet the Upplers one and all.

There's a cop to guard the portals, And a crowd of thirty mortals, Vainly seeking for that small hole in the wall.

PUGH AGAINST PROCTOR

Prosecuting Attorney Is Expected to Report Unfavorably on the Case.

He Has Been Examining the Papers and Will Probably Return Them to the Commissioners to-day.

The papers in the case of Charles R. Proctor, the detective recently tried before the police trial board for conduct unbecoming an officer, will, it is understood, be placed in the hands of the Commissioners to-day for final action. With them a report from Assistant Attorney for the District, James L. Pugh, Jr., will accompany the examination for the District, will be filed, and it is learned that this report will set forth that the case against Proctor is sufficiently flagrant to demand his dismissal.

It is known that during the trial the witnesses upon whom Proctor relied most to clear himself, were the ones whose testimony was the most damaging to his case. Main, his principal witness, offered testimony directly contradictory to Proctor's own statements, and it was stated at the time that so two of the witnesses for either side told the same story.

The trial was brought on the grounds that Proctor displayed overzealousness in working up the Maxwell-Flynn case, about which there was so much discussion at the time. The information that the warrants were issued was furnished to the police and the office of the District Attorney by Main, at whose house the couple were living, and he was the one who displayed the greatest interest in pushing the air.

The couple were taken from their rooms at midnight and taken to the station-house, where they deposited collateral, which they afterwards forfeited by non-appearance in the police court. Proctor spent several days in working up the case, adopting very unusual methods to obtain information, and as the offense in this was a minor one, punishable by a small fine, it was thought that Proctor was a detective and not a private investigator.

At the trial an effort was made by the defense to shift the blame for the case upon the shoulders of Assistant District Attorney Mulvaney, who issued the warrants, but that gentleman produced the records of his office to disprove the allegations. It was also shown by the testimony that Proctor's associates in the case had endeavored to persuade him to be more moderate, and that he had refused to do so. It was also shown that Proctor had been advised him to defer until a more favorable time, as there was no likelihood of the offenders trying to run away.

Mr. Pugh's report will undoubtedly have great weight with the Commissioners in their final disposition of the case, and it is generally understood that the case will rank as the least Mr. Proctor may expect.

POINTS ABOUT PILGRIMS.

"When a very young boy," began Wilson L. Tansley, at the Exhibit House, "I figured in an affair which I will never forget. Among my companions was a Presbyterian preacher, and he was one of the worst. One day we read a dime novel in which was related a cure for a certain disease—that is, the book said it was successful—two celebrated cures. We were inspired to do likewise. One certain saint was a man who kept a fruit stand, and we decided to make him our first prey. Accordingly, neither we, nor our friend, Charles, for that was his name, I refrain from telling his surname, for he is now a famous lawyer in a Western State—Charles seized two fine, juicy pears and made off with them, and the journeyman right behind him. The fellow caught him, and when he seized Charles by the collar the latter demanded in the fiercest tones he could command what he wanted with him. 'The fruit stand, you see, broken English, explained to the people who had gathered that the boy had hooked his pears, and that he hid them in his pocket. Search revealed no such articles, for Charles had passed them to me before beginning to run. The bad boy then talked of having the man arrested, and we decided to make him do, that he was 'picking in the pocket' and a 'stunt' he couldn't say anymore because the novel he hadn't."

Things thus far had progressed smoothly, but the yellow-back proved to be varied. Charles wasn't let go, and he was brought back and his parents notified. He confessed, it was implied, and we were both soundly spanked. Neither one of us had once played a crook, and some time ago he told me that in judging criminals he especially tempers justice with mercy and leniency to his first and last attempts at robbery."

"Leah has been dry just long enough for the boys to be just famished for a drink," said L. A. Pugh at the Exhibit House last night. "The local option law is being rigidly enforced, and you can't buy, steal or beg a drink for love or money in this town. I remember when I was stopping at a hotel in Leah's the other day I met a gentleman who invited me up to his room to have a drink. We hit the bottle a few times and returned to the tavern porch. Pretty soon some others snatched a rat, or rather got a whiff of our breath, and they hinted until finally they were taken up to the room and the scarce fluid. Others followed suit until all had been given a drink by the kind-hearted gentleman. Then I asked him why he hadn't been drinking with me in the first place instead of taking me up at a time."

"Why, my friend," he exclaimed, "by the way, I'm a teetotaler, and I had no more to drink, and through the means that I adopted I drank half of my own liquor."

Claude Automatic Car Feeder. Washington, July 25, 1895. Editor Times: I notice in your issue of yesterday an article headed "Feeder Tried to Kill." Would it not be more instructive to have said, life of child saved by "Claude Automatic Car Feeder"?

I have carefully examined many devices for saving life in case of fire, and I find that the "Claude Automatic Car Feeder" is the most complete and perfect device for saving life. It is now in use on the Eckington & Soldiers' Home, Rock Creek and several other outside railroads, and has in each and every case saved life in case of fire.

I write this in order that the public may be informed through the columns of your much-read paper what feeder it was that worked so successfully in saving life.

RODOLPH KIRCHNER.

At a Del Ray Is Mobilized.

The Del Ray Protective Association and the committee on the Del Ray fire, held a meeting at the Del Ray Hotel on Saturday, the 27th instant. Leaving for Washington at 10 o'clock Sunday morning. Fare for the round trip tickets for boat and meals and room at the hotel only \$2.50. No tickets sold at the hotel. Can only be had at the store of Wash. B. Williams, 7th and D sts. N. W.

The Proprietor's Special Trip for Piney Point Hotel.

On steamer Arrowsmith on Saturday, the 27th instant. Leaving for Washington at 10 o'clock Sunday morning. Fare for the round trip tickets for boat and meals and room at the hotel only \$2.50. No tickets sold at the hotel. Can only be had at the store of Wash. B. Williams, 7th and D sts. N. W.

Income Tax Refund.

The Secretary of the Treasury has formally directed that the money paid into the Treasury on account of the income tax be refunded to the persons and corporations respectively entitled to it, thereto upon the filing of refunding claims.

LABOR KNOWS A FRIEND

District Assembly, No. 66, Unequivocally Indorses The Times

PRAISE FOR ITS ADVOCATES

Resolutions Adopted Giving The Times Credit for Causing a Change of Heart in the Press of the City. Thanks of Workmen Tendered and Their Support Promised.

At the regular meeting of District Assembly, No. 66, K. of L., held last evening, the discussion of the cause before the organization went into executive session, during which the following preamble and resolutions were introduced, discussed, and unanimously adopted:

"Whereas for many years organized labor has been practically ostracized by the daily press of Washington, and the news columns and announcements concerning labor matters being inserted only at advertising rates; and whereas it has been the custom of said press to sneer at labor organizations in its editorial columns; and

"Whereas, notwithstanding this well-known antagonism, a remarkable change of heart has recently been experienced by certain newspapers regarding the benefits of labor organizations, so that not only are their editorial comments of the most favorable and even flattering kind, but most generous space is given to all matters concerning local labor interests, for which we are deeply grateful; and

"Whereas, it is meet that justice should be done to the press that has brought about this remarkable conversion from bitter antagonism to emphasized friendliness; be it

"Resolved, by the District Assembly, No. 66, of the Knights of Labor, that credit for bringing about this change of sentiment in the public press of Washington belongs solely to The Washington Times, which has been the consistent, earnest and able advocate and exponent of the rights of labor, not only in this city, but elsewhere, and which has been most faithfully upheld by the wage-earners in their right to organize for their own protection; and be it further resolved, that the earnest thanks of this assembly be tendered to The Washington Times, its proprietors, editors and reporters; and be it further resolved, that the District Assembly pledges its continued exclusive support to The Washington Times and to the merchants who advertise in its columns."

Signed, W. H. G. SIMMONS, D. M. W. C. T. WALFORD, D. R. S. CORNICE WORKERS.

The Galvanized Iron and Cornice Workers turned in a goodly attendance at the regular weekly meeting held last evening at the hall, No. 737 Seventh street northwest.

The members of the organization will be well represented in the Labor Day parade, and at last night's meeting a uniform for the occasion was adopted. The members of the order will wear light hats and carry banners. In addition to the regular regulation ribbon badge of the union each will wear or carry a miniature emblem of some branch of the craft.

Many thanks were tendered to The Times for the adoption of the resolution. The members of the order will wear light hats and carry banners. In addition to the regular regulation ribbon badge of the union each will wear or carry a miniature emblem of some branch of the craft.

We, the Galvanized Iron and Cornice Workers, of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, do hereby endorse the position of The Washington Times toward organized labor, and be it hereby resolved, that the earnest support of this assembly and of all organized workmen and women are due and are hereby extended to The Washington Times, its editors, reporters and publishers, and be it further resolved, that this assembly pledges its continued support to The Washington Times and the merchants who advertise in its columns.

"P. C. CHILDERS, Recording Secretary. "WILLIAM CHAMBERLY, President."

FRESCO PAINTERS' UNION.

Because of the absence from the city of many members of the fresco painters' union, the attendance at last night's semi-monthly meeting was rather small. Little business was done further than the making of an amendment to the by-laws so that five members may in the future constitute a quorum. The next regular meeting will be devoted to the semi-annual election of officers.

The members of the union have chartered the new W. H. H. Muller for next Saturday night and a score or more of them will enjoy an excursion down the river during the evening.

BUILDING TRADERS' COUNCIL.

At last night's regular meeting of the Building Trades' Council in the hall at No. 627 Massachusetts avenue, a communication from Typographical Union, No. 191, was read relative to the boycott sometimes ago instituted against the Typographical Union and which the Typographical Union is said to have raised to far as it is concerned. The letter was written for the purpose of learning the council's attitude on the subject.

The reply of the council was that the trouble with the boycott occurred before the organization of the council and the council had no voice in the matter. The council is said to have raised to far as it is concerned. The letter was written for the purpose of learning the council's attitude on the subject.

The organization committee reported that it found one union man at work on the new building at the corner of Fourth and Concord streets and he is receiving union wages. Mr. Farrell, of Second and 6th streets north, upon whom the committee waited, said that he had no knowledge that Hegan Brothers were paying less than union wages, but that he would look into the matter at the next step taken in the erection of his new house.

The committee also made the report that Contractor Comer for the stair building of Mr. Shugart's new house at the corner of Second and 6th streets north, had refused to employ union stair builders. The carpenters quit Monday on that account and persuaded the plumbers to go out with them.

A move is to be made to find the attitude of contractors and builders generally toward the union. For this purpose a committee was appointed to secure the names of all those who will agree to employ only union carpenters and stairbuilders. Publication will be made of the list.

The major portion of the long session was devoted to contemplation of proposed changes in the constitution and by-laws of the union.

Schoepf Enjoyed a Privilege.

Editor Times: Please allow me to intrude on your valuable time for a question of law, if not law.

On the 24th inst. Wm. K. Schoepf, general manager of the Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railroad Company, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$25 or to go to the workhouse for thirty days. He refused to pay the fine, and was allowed to take his case to court. He was allowed to go to a higher court, get out a writ, and return to the police court and give bail. Had this been a poor man (one of his employees) he would have been locked up.

Why is this distinction made? Is it because the courts are afraid of Congressional influence, as the District Commissioners are? I may not have stated this case properly, but you can "catch on."

JUSTICE.

Anacostia Road Purchase.

While it is generally known that the Congress Heights syndicate, represented by Mr. A. E. Randall, has purchased stock of the Anacostia Railroad, the consummation of the deal has not really yet been made. More stock may be purchased, but it is understood that Mr. Randall's offer to pay for the road to Congress Heights, if constructed, has not yet been accepted. Those who are interested in the road are known. This leaves the matter for the present in Mr. Randall's hands. He said yesterday that he had nothing whatever to say about the road.

Woodward & Lothrop,

10th, 11th, and F Sts. N. W.

Closing hours until September—1 o'clock Saturdays; 5 other days.

OUR SEMI-ANNUAL

Clearing Sale

Preparatory to Stock-taking

Begins This Day,

And will continue until next Wednesday. It is a mid-summer reduction sale of fresh, new, and desirable goods, summer necessities of all kinds in wearing apparel, household necessities, and all such things as are engaging the attention of everybody just now. Quick moving prices are the kind that we have marked on the goods that must go. This is all a matter of general information. Additional attractions will appear daily, and will be full of price interest.

THIS IS OUR REMNANT DAY

A partial list of the week's offerings is given below. It is suggestive of the many odds and ends and short lengths and broken sizes, etc., that can be used for various personal and household purposes. If you can fit them to your needs, the saving is worth considering, as they are marked very low for quick selling.

Umbrella Dept.

2 Men's Silk Umbrellas, 25 inch, fancy handles. Reduced from \$4.00 to \$2.00 each.

2 Silk Umbrellas—1 Lady's, 1 Man's, 35 inch. Reduced from \$3.00 to \$2.00 each.

3 Silk Umbrellas—4 Ladies', 1 Man's, 35 inch. Reduced from \$4.00 and \$5.00 to \$2.00 each. (First floor—between 10th & 11th Sts.)

Handkerchief Dept.

14 Women's All-Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, narrow hem. Reduced from 10c to 7c each.

5 Women's All-Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, embroidered in black. Reduced from 10c to 7c each.

5 Men's All-Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, wide hem. Reduced from 10c to 7c each. (First floor—between 10th & 11th Sts.)

Muslin Underwear Dept.

3 Fine Striped Lawn Gowns, saquee shape, full sleeves, turn-over collar. Can be used as Waikers. Reduced from \$10.00 to \$5.00 each.

3 Fine French Gingham Petticoats, yoke and cuffs. Reduced from \$4.00 to \$2.00 each.

3 Gingham Jackets, made of fine Danish Toweling. Reduced from \$4.00 to \$2.00 each.

4 Ladies' Muslin Drawers, deep hem, elastic waist. Reduced from 40c and 50c to 25c each. (Second floor—between 10th & 11th Sts.)

Boys' Dept.

14 Boys' Yacht Caps, suitable for girls. Reduced from 35c to 25c each.

2 Boys' Washable Silk Suits. Sizes 4 and 6 years. Reduced from \$1.50 to 95c each.

14 Madras and Checked Blouse Waists, slightly soiled. Reduced from 25c to 15c each.

8 Long Pants Wash Suits. Middy style, four pieces. Sizes 6 to 8 years. Reduced from \$1.00 to 50c each. (Third floor—between 10th & 11th Sts.)

Hosiery Dept.

7 Pairs Infants' half length Black Socks. Sizes 4 and 6 years. Reduced from 40c and 50c to 25c each.

8 Pairs Women's All-Silk Hosiery, Richelieu knit—light gray, black and white. Reduced from \$1.00 to 50c each.

2 Pairs Men's All-Silk Hosiery, Richelieu knit. Sizes 8 and 9½. Reduced from \$1.00 to 50c each. (First floor—between 10th & 11th Sts.)

Black Goods Dept.

14 yards 36-inch All-Wool Gray and Black. Was 95c. Now 50c for the piece. Diagonal. Was \$1.00. Now 50c for the piece.

8 yards 40-inch Crepon. Was \$2.00. Now \$1.00 for the piece.

24 yards 40-inch All-Silk Grenadine. Was \$1.00. Now 50c for the piece.

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